



CALIFORNIA GARDEN

(IN THIS NUMBER)

STATICE

SHOW AWARDS

MRS. MAYER RETURNS

BULB MEETING AT FLORAL HOME

—Afternoon of Oct. 8th.

SEPT. 1923

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The California Garden

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STATICE

About nine years ago, Mr. Herbert Hardy, of Pacific Beach, San Diego, began specializing in Everlastings. After one year his crop was in good condition and in planning for its disposal he originated a small, compact and formal bouquet of assorted immortelles that he called—"A French bouquet." The principal flower was *Statice Sinuata*. This bouquet proved to be a good seller and Los Angeles and some Arizona towns were soon buying in quantities as well as San Diego. Not only was the bouquet selling but as a business it was attracting attention and soon others began to grow Everlastings, with this same business in mind. They realized there was a future for the little bouquet and the Everlasting flowers in general for Mr. Hardy had a fine collection growing and had shown what could be done.

At the end of four years there are four firms doing an exclusive business with *Statice*, and Immortelles and grasses and Mr. Hardy has given up his work and is only growing cut flowers in general. He is deserving of a royalty from these younger and more vigorous firms that have grown up, all the result of that little "French Bouquet," and his ideas and industry, for *Statice* and its associates have become quite the fashion throughout California and a large part of the United States.

Now, as to the *Statice* and its history. It is a seashore loving plant. The larger number of varieties come from the shores of the Mediterranean, Canary Islands, Russia, Cape of Good Hope and even Siberia. There is one variety on our bay and ocean shore, *Statice*—a perennial. It is abundant just south of Tent City, Coronado, on the marshy shores of National City and at Del Mar on the low shore land.

Statice Sinuata is an annual varying in color—white and yellow and yellow shades all shades of lavender and shades of pink are also developing. It will live for several years in a mild climate, but young plants produce the best flowers.

Statice Latifolia, a perennial, an annual bloomer, will thrive in a cold climate—flowers are lavender, and very fine and spray like and similar to *Gypsophilla paniculata* and is a

very attractive garnisher for any bouquet.

Statice Caspia, also a perennial—is one of the choicest of flowers. It blooms late in the summer and early fall—has beautiful sprays of fine white and lavender flowers and its foliage is so fine and dainty it might be called a blossoming lace fern. As it dries it is soft and pliable, which is a great advantage. It is useful in all cut flower work.

Statice Magnifica is a showy garden plant, perennial, with large sprays of rather dark lavender flowers and large bright green leaves. It is a free bloomer only in the spring and early summer and is very sensitive to cold.

Statice Arborea and the *Statice* hybrids are similar to *S. Magnifica*, but with better foliage, color and habit. These hybrids vary greatly in foliage, size of plants, size of flower heads and color, all are in shades of lavender and are lighter than *Magnifica*. They, too, object to cold weather. They are excellent plants, giving the right touch of color to the garden, useful in all garden planting as they are ever blooming.

Statice Sinensis is a perennial and like a diminutive *Sinuata*, yellowish blooms in fine sprays, fading to white when mature and dry. A very attractive but useless except in combination with other *Statice* to give variety.

Statice Tartarica is an excellent sort, prostrate in its habit of growth and useful in flower work combinations. It is now seldom seen in the market, but forty years ago it was imported to the U. S. in large quantities from Germany. It was packed in miniature bales and sold to florists to be used with fresh flowers.

Statice Bonduelli is like a dainty bright yellow *S. Sinuata*, with stems that are fine and wire like.

All *Statice*s are grown from seed—but the seed is never shelled out, but held in the straw like flower. The real flower or corolla is very small and falls away in a day, and the hull or involucre remains, which is called the dried flower. The seed germinates and grows readily if planted in January and February when weather is moist and cooler. Although it can be raised at other seasons, but requires more care. *Statice* can be shipped

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successfully when packed after it has been cut about two days, before it has become dry. Flowers should be gathered when in their prime, not when they are old, if they are to last well. All Statice hold their form indefinitely and their color for about a year. So it is a very excellent decorative material.

All botanies and garden dictionaries list at least twenty varieties, but the sorts herein listed are the ones now in general cultivation in Southern California. There are about one hundred and twenty varieties scattered over the world. Some one should make a collection of the varieties for it would be very interesting, and might prove very profitable to the floral world. Careful culture and hybridizing will no doubt produce many new shades of color. Statice being a seashore plant, has been very successfully grown in San Diego and particularly near the sea in the light and sandy soils. The word Statice is from the Greek, meaning astringent. Its common name is Sea Lavender.

A list of the various immortelles will be given later.

K. O. SESSIONS.

BULB MEETING

An afternoon meeting featuring bulbs will be held at the Floral Home in Balboa Park on Tuesday the eighth of October. Specimens will be exhibited and planting instructions given. Come and bring your extra bulbs.

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SALIENT FEATURES OF NEXT MONTH'S WEATHER

By Dean Blake, Meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

The most noticeable features of October's weather at San Diego is the gradual diminution in the number of cloudy mornings, the increased visibility during clear days, markedly cooler nights, and warm, dry, balmy days. Occasionally, a hot spell of two or three days occurs when the temperature may reach 90 degrees or higher, but, as a rule, the highest day temperatures range around 70 degrees. As it is a little early for heavy rain and wind storms, the showers are mostly light and last but a day or so. The first touch of autumn, as experienced in this section of the country, generally comes near the end of the month, but with it added zest and energy. With a decrease in the temperature comes an incentive to work in the open, and the vacation season gives way to the season of outdoor activities.

At Denver there is a garden society called, "The Denver Society of Ornamental Horticulture." On August 25, they had a gladiolus trip to Arvada by auto, 75 cents the round trip, by invitation of Messrs. Gordon, Hoyt & Webber.

THE FALL FLOWER SHOW

By John G. Morley, Superintendent of Park,

THE FALL FLOWER SHOW

The show this year was held a few weeks earlier than the two years preceding, as it was deemed advisable by the Board of Directors to advance the date because of the better quality of several varieties of flowers that are generally at their best during early September. This, of course, did not permit of Chrysanthemums and late planted flowers being exhibited.

The attendance was much better than for several years; it would, however, have been much larger if there had been signs placed in the vicinity, directing the thousands of people in the park to the flower show being held in the Auditorium.

Continued efforts should be made by the members of the Association to have more exhibitors at our shows, which will give us not only more exhibits, but a better and more diversified display to present to the public at our seasonal shows.

The Dahlias on exhibition were very fine. Many new varieties were shown in all forms and shades of color. While the named varieties of Peony Flowered, Decorative, Cactus, Show and Pom-Poms were excellent, the exhibition of 1923 seedlings has never been equalled in San Diego, as they were shown in all varieties and forms, with a wide range of color and of very superior quality.

Special exhibits of Dahlias in baskets and vases for effect were among the most charming features of the show. The exhibits displayed fine taste in arrangement, and many of the flowers exceeded the Dahlias in the general show.

The Aster exhibit, while not as extensive as expected, was up in quality what it lacked in quantity. Several very fine vases of the American Beauty and the new Crego, crossed with the American Beauty, were especially good.

The Zinnia exhibit was very meritorious, ranging from the large Giant flowered and Dahlia flowered to the small Hageana and Lilliput types. Many fine baskets and vases displayed for arrangement were exceedingly good, and the growers deserved great credit for the quality of the flowers.

The general exhibits of annuals and perennials were not up to expectations, either as to quantity or quality, or the number of varieties shown. This was one of the disappointing features of the show, and it is to be hoped that, next year, with the large number of these flowers grown in San Diego, a much better exhibit of these flowers will be shown. One notable exception was the fine display of African Marigolds, both orange and lemon, which were of extra fine quality.

The exhibit of flowering vines was very good and great interest was taken in an es-

pecially fine vase of pink flowering vine Antigonon leptopus, commonly called Rosa Montana or Love's Chain. This vine, while not extensively grown in Southern California, is one of the very finest of our summer flowering vines and requires two years from seed to produce the tuber from which the vine grows. In Florida it has almost become naturalized. It grows and blooms luxuriantly in that state.

The finest features of the show were the wonderful and gorgeous exhibits of Rex and Tuberous Begonias. There were two exhibits of Rex Begonias in competition, and one in a large group, beautifully arranged in the central section of the show, which were unsurpassed in size, quality and color, by any such exhibits shown not only in San Diego, but anywhere in this country and abroad. The plants were all grown by amateurs, and most assuredly deserved all the encomiums bestowed upon them. In fact, professional growers who viewed the exhibits were unstinted in their commendations of these beautiful exhibits.

The tuberous Begonias were grand, especially the drooping varieties, which were magnificent and in an almost unimaginable range of colors. There were three plants of Begonia Martiana, a new variety with flowers along an erect stem, similar to an Hollyhock but of more delicate and exquisite texture. This variety was especially admired, as well as the other types.

The Fibrous rooted Begonias, both the plants and cut sprays, were a fine feature of the show. The varieties shown were extensive and of fine quality. Several very fine trade exhibits were displayed by some of our nurserymen and were very effective, both for the arrangement of the groups and the quality and variety shown.

A very interesting exhibit was the collection of palms displayed on the west balcony of the Auditorium. Nearly all the varieties grown in San Diego were on exhibition either as plants or cut fronds, and made a very attractive exhibit.

The beautiful table decorations were one of the most pleasing exhibits of the show. The ladies who furnished the decorations deserve great credit for the elegant taste displayed in the charming arrangement of this special feature, which is always one of the most beautiful and interesting of the exhibits.

The show held this Fall was pronounced by the majority of the patrons to be far ahead, both in quality and arrangement, of any of our previous Fall shows. Visitors from out of town who were in the city to view the eclipse, many of whom patronized the show, were loud in their praises of the quantity, quality and variety of plants and flowers on

display,, especially Mr. Charles Grimshaw from Melbourne, Australia, who was here representing the Australian government at the eclipse and who is also in charge of the Australian Forestry department, and Mrs. Stowe-Fithian of Santa Barbara, who has very fine gardens on her estate. Both expressed their delight at being able to see such a fine array of flowers and plants in San Diego.

Mention in this article of the names of the exhibitors and those who so ably assisted in making our Fall Flower Show a success is superfluous. They are all deserving of equal credit, in that each and every one tried to do his best to help along the efforts of the San Diego Floral Association to make our city a beautiful place to live in.

PREMIUM LIST

Section A. Open to Professionals

Class 1. Best collection of decorative plants arranged for effect in space about 10x10 feet. 1st, F. A. Bode; 2nd, K. O. Sessions.

Class 2. Best collection twenty-five shrubs for garden use. 1st, K. O. Sessions; 2nd, F. A. Bode.

Class 4. Best display of potted or boxed Ferns. 1st, F. A. Bode.

Class 5. Best specimen Fern, any variety. 1st, F. A. Bode.

Class 6. Best Fern Hanging Basket. 1st, F. A. Bode.

Class 9. Best new plant or flower not before shown. 1st, K. O. Sessions.

Class 10. Best pair tub or urn plants standing exposure; 2d, F. A. Bode.

Class 12. Best collection Begonias, cut or potted. 1st, K. O. Sessions.

Class 13. Best collection Dahlias. 1st, Ralph F. Cushman; 2nd, H. E. Howell.

Class 14. Best collection San Diego County Seedling Dahlias. 1st, Ralph F. Cushman; 2nd, H. E. Howell.

Class 16. Best six varieties decorative, three blooms each. 1st, Ralph F. Cushman.

Class 19. Best six varieties Pompon, three blooms each. 1st, H. E. Howell; 2nd, Ralph F. Cushman.

Section B. For Amateurs—Dahlias

Class 21. Best display of Dahlias. 1st, Alford B. Partridge.

Class 22. Best three varieties Cactus, one bloom each. 2nd, Alford B. Partridge.

Class 23. Best three varieties decorative, one bloom each. 1st, Alford B. Partridge; 2nd, Mrs. J. M. Walters. Award of Merit, Mrs. Van Hook.

Class 26. Best six blooms Pompons. 1st, Alford B. Partridge; 2nd, Miss Hortense Coulter.

Class 28. Best collection San Diego County Seedling, one bloom each. 1st, Mrs. F. M. White; 2nd, Mrs. E. R. Novak.

Class 30. Best one bloom Cactus. 1st, Alford B. Partridge.

Class 31. Best one bloom decorative. 1st, Mrs. Erskine Campbell; 2nd, Charles L. Cass. Award of Merit, Mrs. D. F. Harness.

Class 34. Best one bloom Pompon. 1st Alford B. Partridge; 2nd, Mrs. E. Strahlmann.

Class 36. Best one bloom San Diego County Seedling. 1st, Mrs. Austin Thomas; 2nd, Mrs. Easton.

Class 37. Best vase, basket or other arrangement, Dahlias only. 1st Mrs. Erskine J. Campbell; 2nd, Mrs. John Burnham.

Best keeping Dahlia in show, Mrs. Geo. Marston.

Section C. For Amateurs—Zinnias

Class 38. Best display of Zinnias. 1st, Mrs. J. A. Vacher.

Class 39. Best six Red Zinnias. 1st, Mrs. J. A. Vacher; 2nd, Mrs. J. M. Walters

Class 40. Best six Red Shaded Zinnias. 1st, Mary J. A. Vacher.

Class 41. Best six blooms Pink Zinnias. 1st, Mrs. J. A. Vacher; 2nd, Mrs. Randolph Morse.

Class 42. Best six blooms, Pink Shaded Zinnias. 1st, Mrs. J. A. Vacher.

Class 43. Best six blooms Yellow Zinnias. 1st, Mrs. J. A. Vacher; 2nd, Mrs. K. L. Hathaway.

Class 44. Best six blooms Yellow Shaded Zinnias. 1st, Mrs. J. A. Vacher; 2nd, Mrs. J. M. Walters.

Class 45. Best six blooms any other color Zinnias. 1st, Mrs. John Burnham; 2nd, Mrs. J. A. Vacher.

Class 46. Best vase, basket or other arrangement of Zinnias. 2nd, Miss Hortense Coulter.

Zinnia Sweepstake, Mrs. J. A. Vacher.

Class 46a. Baby or Pompon Zinnias. 1st, Mrs. J. A. Vacher; 2nd, Miss Romaine McKim.

Class 47. Best display of Asters, American Beauty type; 2nd, Miss Hortense Coulter.

Class 48. Best display of Asters, Crego type. 1st, Miss Hortense Coulter.

Class 51. Best display of Marigolds, French. 1st, Mrs. J. M. Walters.

Class 51a. Best display Marigolds, African. 1st, Miss Coulter.

Class 54. Best display of Annuals. 2nd, Mrs. J. M. Walters.

Class 55. Best display of Perennials. 1st, Mrs. K. L. Hathaway; 2nd, Mrs. Frank Waite.

Class 56. Best basket of Annuals. Award of Merit, Miss Scripps.

Section D. Amaterurs—Begonias and Ferns

Class 58. Best display of cut or potted Fibrous Begonias. 1st, Mrs. F. T. Scripps.

Class 60. Best one specimen Fibrous Begonias. 1st, Mrs. Chas. Calloway; 2nd, Mrs. Elba Reeves.

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The Sept. & Oct. Gardens

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER GARDENS

By Mary Matthews.

We frequently hear the question, "What is the best time to plant the various bulbs grown in our gardens". There is no fixed rule, but we ought to remember that bulbs are losing vitality all through their dormant period, the bloom being stored up in the bulb and if kept out of the ground too long they will fail to bloom or the bloom will be poor. Some even fail to sprout, life being at the lowest ebb at the time. Now with the ground as hard and dry as it is if we dig down where the early blooming bulbs are planted, we will find that they are making root growth, thus indicating that they need to be planted early. Bulbs like rich food if properly given, though the flower is already stored up in the bulb, the size and beauty depend upon the care and nutriment given.

The ground where they are to be placed should be spaded or forked over to the depth of a foot or more, if heavy add sand; most bulbs prefer a loose, rich loam, so that they can make good root growth which is so essential to good blooms. The ground should be moderately moist, if wet or soggy the base of the bulb will often rot before root growth begins. A handful of sand beneath a fine bulb will often save it from decay—as has been said often before, the majority of bulbous things grow so well here with a little care that our gardens ought to be full of them in the spring and early summer, in fact with careful selections we can have bulbous subjects the year through. After the spring rush of Narcissus is through, commencing with the "China Lillies" and also the freesias, Oxalis, Ixias, sparaxis, we can have by planting for succession, "Baby Glads", Iris in variety extending through June. Lilies in sorts, "Easter lilies". (Longiflorum) Japan lilies, the showy Henryii and the newer and hardy "Regale". Successional planting of the large flowered gladiolus, the agapanthus or African blue lily, the Hemerocallis called by some the Japan day lily, dahlias, and others too numerous to mention, the blooms can be had the year round. Among the constant bloomers we should not forget the Watsonias, which grow like weeds. There are some wonderful new ones originated by Mrs. Bullard of Los Angeles, who has worked with them for years. These have many new and rare shades of

Continued on page 12

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

September being the important month for final preparation of the ground for the winter and spring garden, I shall mention, briefly, again some of the things I have written about in preceding articles, for the benefit of those who have delayed in getting their ground ready.

Thorough preparation of the ground is so important to the success of your garden that it will pay you to spare no pains in getting the seed bed ready.

On heavy soil an application of air slacked lime applied on the surface, and wet down with a sprinkler, at intervals, for several days will help tremendously in disintegrating and breaking up the soil, also in sweetening it. When dry enough to dig, or at the time the soil breaks nicely when turned up by the spading fork, apply a coating of well rotted manure and spade in both lime and manure to a depth of 10 or 12 inches. Rake the part you are ready to sow to a fine surface, making sure that there are no air spaces under the surface, caused by hard lumps or inequalities of the ground, and sow your seeds in rows from two to three feet apart. If you are not ready to utilize all the ground spaded, leave a rough surface on the unused part for better penetration of sun and air, and rake down according as you are ready to use the ground.

If your ground is well supplied with humus or decomposed vegetable matter, and it is difficult to procure well rotted manure, use a good commercial fertilizer, which can usually be bought in large or small quantities, and apply sparingly on surface of seed bed raking in thoroughly. This can be used again along the rows after plants are two or three inches high, always being careful not to use too much. When using first time it is better to apply a few days before sowing seed.

In planting seeds the tendency is often to plant too deep, most small vegetable seeds should be planted about half an inch, beet seed about an inch and peas and beans from one and a half to two inches.

When planting seeds be sure to have enough bottom moisture to sprout the seeds so that they show well above ground, and then spray enough or run water in furrows enough to keep a uniform moisture to promote a steady growth, which will also entail careful cultivation and fine surface.

Continued on page 14

The California Garden

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Mrs. Sidney E. Mayer, Associate Editor
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EDITORIAL

There have been those who have said, "What is the Floral Association going to do with a HOME in the Park"? and even in so obvious a matter the answer hitherto has lacked something in conviction, been a bit nebulous, but now it can be made quite concrete and yet susceptible of apparent expansion in the future. At the risk of saying much of it all over again it seems advisable to rehearse briefly the history of this home up to the present omitting detail, for elsewhere will be found an account of its official opening.

Under date of April 16th of this year the Park Board granted the Floral Association the use of the former Kansas Building as a headquarters under promise to repair same and tint it in conformity with the other buildings. This had been done satisfactorily by the first of August and also the interior had been renovated, shelves and book cases and cupboards put in and a small but very complete store room with sink and water facilities added and the most surprising part the contractor paid in full. After the closing of the Fall Show in the Civic Auditorium, the large Begonia exhibit there was moved to the new Floral Home and additions made to it and open house kept for a week, thus at once fulfilling the Association promise to the Park Board to hold small and frequent exhibits, and before this is printed an intimate Dahlia exhibit will also have been held. A House Committee, composed of those who can make a dollar spread almost as far as it did before its shrinkage in 1914, is at work on the furnishing proposition getting chairs for lecture holdings, investigating the lighting problem and doing all those things that turn the shell

of a building into a home.

Some good friends of the Association have helped out financially in this work, their names are not to be published but they are enshrined in the hearts of the members and the Board of Directors remembers them in their prayers, but more funds are needed to take full advantage of this great chance to cement and enlarge the work of the organization and in the hope that others are simply hesitating to donate over just where they wish their money to go, the following account of the spots where it would be most helpful is given.

The House Committee says wistfully rugs, they visualize inexpensive brown coverings that yet look like the Persian article in the present state of their allowance. They want a long library table which they think should be made of redwood, and they do so crave a few real chairs in which a body can sit and be comfortable.

Then the Show Committee wants to get an equipment of tables that will fit into the beautiful little hall and stand on their own good looking legs instead of leaning more or less drunkenly on trestles, and they think these could be so made as to close up together at one end and from a stage, and they also talk about some attractive notice boards that could be placed here and there to guide the stranger, and also the resident if such there be, who does not know where the Floral Association dwells.

And then there is the Library Committee which has had its yearnings immensely aggravated by the recent visit of Miss Eastgood, Botanist of the Academy of Sciences of San Francisco, who gloated over recent acquisitions in the matter of books acquired from Europe at perfectly ludicrous figures because of the favorable rates of exchange, she fairly swallowed with joy over a complete set of the Botanical World published in London and going back over one hundred years, illustrating and describing everything in the plant world that lived and happened in that long period. This in case anyone should think of donating a set was only one thousand dollars; there were also French publications in color illustrations and a heap of fascinating things. Perhaps this is rather beginning at the end and it should have been prefaced by saying that the Floral Home hopes to house a real reference library, it can get together now quite a nucleus and will do so directly Shows and Eclipses, etc., give it chance.

But after all the best friends of the Association are those who hand in their donation and say put it where the need is greatest. The cheerful giver has been extolled, the quick giver has been credited with double value, but the out and out stringless donator has them beaten to a frazzle, the largest contributor to the Floral Home fund is in this last class and so are most of the others, they

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

have made their gifts cheerfully and quickly with the remark here is a plaster apply it where the pain is worst, of such are any kind of a Kingdom that is worthwhile here or elsewhere.

Harking back to Begonia week at the Home. In spite of the fact that the idea for this arrived during the big show and therefore preparations and publicity were of the most hasty, it was not only a success but proved the rightness of the inceptive idea, which was that small special exhibits formed the best medium for a get-together of the really interested people. There were never in attendance many folks at one time during this week, but sufficient to form little groups that sat down and gassed and visited with themselves and the plants. All visitors had a chance to ask questions and there was always some one to answer them. It may interest those folks who think our Park a luxury when taxes come round to hear, that three several recent immigrants to San Diego said I believe it was the Park that made me come to San Diego to live.

Mention of the Park brings up the inevitable question of, why with all the wonderful flowers growing everywhere in the Park, a small exhibit should be held in a building. That is easy, the Park Board granted the Floral Association a location in the Park and said if there is an organization that has a right in the Park it is the Floral. It did not particularise but it might have added because it is absolutely playing our game and in these small exhibitions it centralizes the high lights of the Park at that particular time. It is expected to say to visitors, at such and such a location in the Park you will find this or that growing. It will act as a Park guide, it cannot help but do so. Then why are any flower shows held when to make them the blooms must be taken out of the garden. To gather into compassable space a host of exhibits from widely scattered areas so that those who think they are too busy to meander in gardens or Parks can take their flowers sort of predigested quick lunch method. Not that California Garden has any patience with dining thus hotfoot with the Gods, but because every exhibit turns some quickluncher into a garden loafer.

ONE THOUSAND STRONG AND STILL GROWING

The California Garden has passed the one thousand mark on its paid subscription list. At the last show folks fought to subscribe and kept Mr. Ernest E. White in charge very busy, a hundred being gathered in at that event. In fairness to the old advertisers it is again pointed out that space to them for this year is at old rates and some of them are increasing their takings. A specialized organ with one thousand paid subscribers has real advertising value, think it over.

A CALL FROM A SAN DIEGO BOTANIST

Editor of the California Garden.

Dear Sir: In behalf of Floral Culture and the world's knowledge of plants, especially of the characters that wild and cultivated flora have in common for I believe that flower families have a social life as well as human beings. I am asking the interest of the public to the needs of the San Diego Natural History Museum to establish a department of systematic botany not only for the county and city schools but for real public education.

Many years ago as a pioneer lawyer from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mr. Daniel Cleveland for fifteen years president of the San Diego Natural History Society made a large botanical collection of the plants of the Sonoran Zone of Science, both Upper and Lower, and of allied zones in the northern part of California.

In a way this is a complete collection of San Diego types and is known through the distribution of duplicate specimens from the Asa Gray Herbarium of Harvard, internationally all over the world.

Mr. Cleveland, since the year 1869, has collected at least fifteen unknown species of flowering plants, six species of sea moss, one genus named for him, *Clevelandia*, several new species of ferns, and a genus of fish named for him under the authorship of Dr. David Starr Jordan—all unknown species, at the time of discovery found in San Diego county.

With this material as a scientific basis it is the earnest desire of the Botany Department to get the co-operation of patrons for the up-keep of an information system that will be of service to all persons interested in the naming of plants by determination using the herbarium as a source of reference for native plants.

At present our facilities and endowments are so limited that curator on half time salary can hardly do the large collection justice much less his or her own labors.

We are aiming to provide arrangements of plants filed and indexed like the books in our public library by a card catalogue system for the curator and a chained book on the first floor offered as a reference list to the public, of what plants are in our collections.

The amount of work to prepare this will require a few months' extra time each year. If any members of the Floral Association are willing to contribute to this cause it will be a foundation to the great work in plant science with material for which San Diego county is so richly endowed.

We would be pleased to hear from any who are willing to contribute to this purpose by notifying the plant department of the San Diego Natural History Museum at Balboa Park.

Most respectfully yours,
FIDELLA G. WOODCOCK,
Curator of Plants.

This Dahlia originated by Howard & Smith is a lavender bifurcated Hybrid Cactus. It was named as a compliment to the San



Diego Floral Association. Exhibited at the Fall Show by Mrs. George Marston, it won a cup for the best keeping Dahlia.

THE ALFRED D. ROBINSON DAHLIA

WHY NOT FATHERS, HUSBANDS AND BROTHERS

In reading and enjoying the editorial in the California Garden for August, nodding over it gleefully, my head began shaking when I reached the last paragraph. Why "bring along your sisters and your cousins and your aunts?" Why discriminate against the "male of the species"? If he were urged as persistently as the "female", he might respond more generally. Suppose we try this plan beginning with the next show given at a time when men can attend.

It was my experience last Sunday, while in charge of our little exhibit of flowering sprays of bushes and trees, that the men who came past, were fully as much interested as the women and asked innumerable questions, from many angles. It was a great pleasure to be able to answer most of them, as well as to receive information on many of them. San Diego and vicinity is still in the planting stage and people are deeply interested to know what it is best to plant, how it looks and how much pleasure or profit they can derive from it. We who have lived here so long, take so much for granted! We know that the "monkey tree" is a pine and has cones; that the ficifolia perfects its seed pods the second year; that the beautiful tree with the lovely evergreen foliage and the immense bunches of lavender flowers, is the jacaranda; and a thousand other things the newcomer does not know but wishes to hear, even though as one tourist lady expressed it, "I forget it the next minute." The crux of this paragraph is: fix the name of every specialty and every variety securely to the specimen, for things must occasionally be moved and loose cards will be misplaced. Several people most eager to know the name of the immense, long bean and of the beautiful pink vine in the tall, dark vase, will always think of the recent show with a feeling of dissatisfaction, forgetting all the beauties of the things they knew and remembering only the un-named interesting things they saw. That is human nature.

MRS. E. THELEN,

Sept. 14, 1923.

National City.

THE GRAY GOOSE SAYS

If you possess a sandy spot on a sunny corner, where no shorn lamb ever tempers the wind, and if you are seeking the line of least resistance to a flower garden, then try mesembryanthemums. That word is such a mouthful let us call them Ms for short.

An old Wood's Botany says there are five genera and three hundred and seventy-five species—almost enough for one small garden—and that they are chiefly natives of South Africa.

We have here a native creeping species with three sided fleshy leaves, thick and long as your finger, and pale yellow or pink flow-

ers. Unless you have much rocky land, or a vast cliff to cover, avoid it. Given the least encouragement in soil or water it is a genuine Bolshevik in demanding the earth, and a hateful catchall for the raggedy riffraff carried by a vagrant wind.

More about the Ms by and by, I must run now and say, "Whoa, Dobb'n, whoa!" to a "fiendish hose" that is flooding the walk.

LOCATE TWO NEW PARASITES TO FIGHT EUROPEAN EARWIG

One result of the recent European trip of Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, was the discovery that there exist in Europe two parasites of the European earwig which is at present a great nuisance in the vicinity of Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; and Newport, R. I. Arrangements were made by Doctor Howard to have the bureau's laboratory at Hyeres, France, study the parasites and prepare shipments to this country at an early date.

The European earwig in its several stages feeds on very tender green shoots of clover and grass, dahlia plants and blossoms, and the stamens and petals of various flowers. Mellow garden soil, lawns with a southern exposure, or similar places make fertile breeding and hibernating grounds for the earwigs, which multiply rapidly, the female laying from 50 to 90 shiny white eggs each season.

The adult earwig is rich reddish brown, with the wing covers and legs dull yellow brown, and the wings completely developed. It is about three-fourth of an inch in length. In late summer the adults gather in large numbers in crevices or behind vines for mating. At other times during the day they hide in any crevice, folds of clothing, or even behind a convenient leaf which offers protection. They may be found in large numbers on porches, behind chair cushions, under rugs, and in folds of awnings. The European earwig was first noticed at Newport in 1911, at Seattle in 1915, and at Portland shortly after. It was undoubtedly brought in from Europe, where it is very common, although not considered of great economic importance. In this country, however, the earwig has multiplied rapidly in the infested areas and has become a serious pest and caused much annoyance. It is possible that it may spread to other sections of the country if not checked.

In addition to the parasites which have been discovered, there are other enemies of the earwig. Toads eat the larvae readily. Hens devour the adults ravenously, but the earwigs are so hidden during the day that fowls can hardly be considered as an important factor in controlling the insect. Poisoned baits and sprays furnish other means of control.

AUGUST MEETING

August 21st was a day that will be long remembered by all interested flower lovers. For years the Floral Association has worked for and looked forward to having a home of its own. Various attempts have been made, different buildings contemplated but not till it had actually taken over the former Kansas building in Balboa Park did the Association feel that its purpose had been fulfilled, and when on August 21st in the afternoon, those members who have worked so loyally and long, and their friends met in the building it was indeed an occasion for congratulations. The Association has for years been putting by small sums of money from various sources, flower shows, small contributions, in fact every cent that could be saved from the regular expenses was devoted to this object. When the building was finally secured and the announcement that the Association had at last a home of its own, generous friends came forward with donations for furnishings. For the restoration of the building, to which the Association had pledged itself to the Park Board, the sum put by was used and the opening of the building was celebrated free of debt, leaving the Association practically bankrupt, but as one interested member said, there is all the greater incentive for working in the future. The Floral Association is not a money-making concern, but to carry on such a large society funds are needed. The furnishing of the building is in the hands of a capable committee, who will use the various sums accumulated for this purpose wisely and well.

At the opening meeting President Alfred D. Robinson, in his usual felicitous manner, before introducing the speakers on the program, said that all credit should be given to those who had served the Association in the past, chief among these being Mr. Stephen Connell, with whom the idea of a home for the Association practically originated. Mr. Connell being at this time president, after him came Mr. Gorton, who also made plans for a home, and while congratulating ourselves on having achieved this purpose we should bear in mind that it was these officers in the past who started the movement. Mr. Hugo Klauber, as a representative of the Park Board, welcomed the Association into the group already established in the Park and said also that we were the first organization allowed in the Park that had gone to work at once and fulfilled its promise made. The work of restoration of the building was undertaken at once and completed before the opening of the building. Mr. Klauber was followed by Mr. Geo. Marston, the ever loyal friend of the Association, who expressed his gratification that the Association should have accomplished its vision, also complimenting the offi-

cers who had worked to this purpose. Then came the Mayor, who said he always took his pleasures after finishing work. The Mayor said he was most heartily in accord with the work being done by the Floral Association and that he considered it one of the big assets in the building up of our city beautiful. John Morley, Superintendent of Parks, and our Miss Sessions, gave hearty co-operation to the work being done by the Association. Mrs. Theodore Barnes, in Spanish costume, gave through the afternoon at various intervals, charming selections in song. At the close of the business meeting Mr. Marston proposed a rising vote of thanks to the President of the Association for his fine work and the esteem in which he is held by the members of the Association and its friends.

Punch was served, Mrs. Barnes interspersing Spanish ditties at the time. Nothing has been said of the beauty of our building, which is of the Spanish type—quite distinct from others in the Park group, but a cordial invitation is extended to all to come and see for themselves. Whenever the building will be open notice will be given through the daily papers.

PREMIUM LIST

Continued from page 4

Class 62. Best one specimen Rex Begonia. 1st, Mrs. Harold E. Swayne 1st, Mrs. John Burnham.

Class 63. Best collection of Rex Begonias. 1st, Mrs. Harold Swayne; 2nd, Mrs. John Burnham.

Class 66. Best specimen Fern other than Maiden Hair. 1st Mrs. John Burnham; 2nd, Mrs. Harold E. Swayne.

Class 67. Best collection Ferns. 1st, Mrs. Harold E. Swayne.

Class 68. Best arrangement of Begonias and Ferns in bowl, vase or basket. 1st, Mrs. F. T. Scripps.

Class 69. Best Fern Hanging Basket. 1st, Mrs. Harold Swayne. Sweepstake, Mrs. Harold Swayne.

Class 71. Best foliage plant for interior decoration. 1st, Mrs. Tebbetts.

Class 73. Best flowering vine, in flower, 1st Mrs. Erskine J. Campbell; 2nd, Mrs. Thomas D. T. Merrill.

Class 74. Best collection cut sprays flowering tree or shrubs in flower. 1st, Mrs. E. Thelen.

Special 78. A Model Garden. Special prize, Mrs. E. E. Dryden.

Special 79. Miscellaneous. Special prize for Lunaria Biennis, Bunch of "Honesty", Mrs. Armand Jessop.

Section E

Class 77. Best dining table decoration. 1st, Miss Mary Benton; 2nd, Mrs. H. L. Jackson. Award of Merit, Mrs. Jarvis L. Doyle.

Special Miss Leda Klauber. Special, Miss Mary Marston.

Non-Competitive Class

For tuberous Begonias. Special, Alfred D. Robinson. For Rex Begonias, Award of Merit Alfred D. Robinson.

For group of shrubs, plants and flowers an Award of Merit to Balboa Park.

For beautiful display of Seedling Dahlias, a special prize, John Morley.

For general collection of Dahlias, an Award of Merit, Miss Emily Mould.

FLOWER GARDEN

Con'd from Pge. 5

color, among them corals, pink salmon and scarlets. With the exception of tulips, which are gorgeous the first year, but the second fail to appear, or in some cases, bloom, but with very short stems, the majority of the Dutch bulbs can be left in the ground for several seasons and give good blooms. Some of the Cape bulbs like the freesia or Oxalis, increase so rapidly that they become a nuisance, still no one would want to be without them. Freesias are being grown commercially by the millions now in California, both the Purity type and the Rainbow or colored ones. Freesias grow readily from seed and come into bloom in a few months. Growing bulbs from seed is one of the fascinating parts of the game. Choice amaryllis are being produced; large plantings of *Lilium Regale*, and just the other day a friend showed me a good-sized flat filled with seedling *Direma* or *Sparaxis Pulcherrima*. These grow from four to five feet high, and have long wand-like sprays of bloom. The trumpet *Narcissus* should be planted in quantities as in most parts of the city they do wonderfully well. There are many high-priced ones, Mrs. Ernest Krelage for instance, also *Fresserbe* and *Von Wavenen's* giant, but among the lower priced there are many that are good and give constant bloom. Among them are *Emperor*, *Empress*, *Barri Conspicua*, *Henry Irving*, *White Lady* and *poeticus grandiflorus*, *Sir Watkins*, *Lucifer*, all are good moderate priced ones, so that you can plant in quantities. A good rule for planting is to cover the bulb from the top to one and one-half its own depth. If your soil is very light plant somewhat deeper put from three to six inches apart according to size of bulb. Small bulbs are much more effective if planted in groups of from twelve to fifty or more.

Continue to divide and replant your Flag Iris, if they need it, if your Glads have died down or the foliage has turned brown, let dry off and store away till replanting time. You can plant practically every month in the year in this section. Divide any large clumps of perennials you wish, give them a good soaking at the time of the setting. Sow win-

ter blooming sweet peas; these have already appeared in the flower markets. Put in *Mignonette* in succession; small plants of stocks should be ready now. *Aquilegias* (*Columbines*) should be put in before the rains commence. Sow out of doors seeds of hardy winter and spring blooming subjects. The more tender kinds should be sown in flats, brought along rapidly and then put in the open before winter begins.

The new flower brought to the recent Flower Show by Mrs. J. H. Thompson, of La Jolla, and displayed at the corner of Miss Session's begonia exhibit, was given to Miss Fidelia Woodcock, who looked it up botanically and found it to be *Congea filamentosa*—belonging to the *Verbena* family, a semi-tropical plant and the *Clerodendron Balfouri*, an attractive tropical vine, also belongs to the same family. There are two plants now growing at La Jolla in a sheltered location. Next year we will have more.

The Human Side of Trees, by Royal Dixon and Franklyn E. Fitch, and The Human Side of Animals, by Royal Dixon, are two good books worth looking over by those who are interested in plants and animals.

Leaf Mould

from oak (nut bearing) trees, best quality, for hot house and fine seed; 75c per sack, \$20 per ton delivered in San Diego.

**Bryant
Williams**

Santa Ysabel, Calif.

THE LATHHOUSE

A Series by Alfred D. Robinson.

No. 8—Rex Begonias.

In dealing with the Rex Begonia more than any of the types, one runs against not only a dearth of information but a mass of misinformation. Several years ago a firm in Richmond, Indiana, issued a catalogue describing a large number of named varieties, the writer had between seventy and eighty such obtained from them, hardly any of which appear in Bailey's Cyclopaedia and now again has a collection of fifty or more very few of which are included in the first and those that were are called by many names. No firm in this country that I know of has any considerable stock for commercial purposes and yet all of them refer to the time when they had. Only last month a representative of one of our large firms was here and confirmed this statement, saying that though his business was traveling all round among nurserymen he knew no real collection of Rexes and added that his people had given them up.

The fascination of these wonderful plants is undeniable but their requirements are very definite and outside of certain limits they won't thrive and a sick Rex is the sickest thing in the plant kingdom. They demand an equable temperature with moist atmosphere and perfect circulation of air. As is generally known they are propagated from leaf cuttings and apparently the stock if greenhouse raised loses vitality and succumbs to what for lack of a more scientific name is generally called the Begonia disease, the only considerable ill from which they suffer. That this malady comes from confinement under glass seems pretty certain for the writer has found few species that do not show it if kept in the greenhouse through the summer and has had numberless affected plants recover quickly when put under the freer air of the lathhouse. In the climate of San Diego Rexes will thrive amazingly in the ground under lath and they also do well there in baskets and boxes. As an instance Smaragdina a small velvet green variety usually grown with super protection under glass has weathered two entire years in a basket in the writer's lathhouse and this year was pronounced the finest specimen any of the many inspectors had seen. Rexes are still represented in catalogues by a cut of the original Rex of which the artificial plants one sees collecting dust in many a store are a fair enough copy, and the nearest approach to it in vogue today is Emerald Giant, a rather long leaved kind with dark center and edge and a lighter zone in grey green. This description is purely amateurish as will be any others and the writer is not open to any debate on mere details.

Many crosses with other Begonias have been made modifying both sides, but the in-

formation on this subject is not sufficiently convincing to the writer for him to retail it, however a class known as Discolor Rexes has been obtained which make considerable stems and branches while the pure Rexes throw up leaves from a rhizome. Among these Discolors are Robert George, a maple leaved sort with only small markings in center and edge on a silver field; Bertha McGregor, deeply serrated and mottled dark and silver; Mrs. Shepherd, same as Robert George, but with much more dark in center and on edge and the finest of all one of many names, a dark green ground spotted and marked with silver very contrasting and striking, the writer calls it Pres. de la Devansaye because he grew it as such twenty-five years ago, a better authority among us calls it Adrien Schmitt and another lesser professor labels it Beauty of Richmond, and after all it is most worthy growing without a name at all.

A description of all the Rexes cannot be attempted and no word picture can give an adequate idea of their infinite variety and beauty but a few of the regulars might be assayed and to start let us take those with curly lobes that the writer has found it convenient to call the Helix type, some one having told him that Helix means snail in some tongue. The best known are the two Erdodys Countess Louise, a very hairy type with both lobes very curly, a lavender grey with pink hairs and Count Adrien a smooth, soft silvery grey. Bronze King as the name implies is a dark greeny bronze, the bronze showing best in a strong light, in fact all Rexes are most colorful with a little sun. There is a curly sport of Queen of Hanover, a soft green and grey with pink hairs very noticeable in the young leaves. A very handsome one with large grey leaves edged by an even band of soft green spotted grey is called Captain Nemo after going nameless for many seasons and a wonderful grey with darker grey edge and center curled and waved intensely has been named Helix Frevert because the writer's stock came from the never to be forgotten Frevert lathhouse on First street. Years ago there was a small Helix called La Peyrouse, but if still in existence may bear many other titles.

Of all the colored ones Rajah is most striking with its dark plum leaves shot with silver pink green and lots more shades it has large leaves and makes a marvellous specimen, a nurseryman from North of here looking at one the other day said we would not hesitate to ask one hundred dollars for a plant like that. Another sort justifying the oft used title of Painted Begonias is a purple plum which has been locally named Mountain Haze because some ladies from San Francisco iden-

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

tified it as the inspiration for the newest fashionable shade there which is known as Mountain Haze, Frau Charrat name given by an expert now writing a book on Begonias is a third wonder being a sort of brown shot with pink and plum and a touch of grey, it is a rough hairy one while Rajah is smooth leaved though they are enough like for the amateur, the rank amateur, to mistake one for the other when not together.

President Carnot has a host of admirers and this name is a baptismal one, it is an immense leaved variety the ground color very dark grey with light grey markings on raised ridges and spots a very crepe like effect, but Crimson Glow should have been mentioned among those which give color, it is medium even small in growth with very obstinate stiff leaves but it is one splotch of crimson with metallic lustre the young leaves having only a center thus colored but with age the whole leaf empurples, and Emperor a medium sort with rough leaves that become purple in the center, a very hardy sort of more or less recent introduction that had another tag to its name which was dropped because of a late international unpleasantness.

The Rex will be continued next month.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

Con'd from Pge. 5

All hardy vegetables, both seed and plants can be sown or planted now, and should be spaced so as to give ample room for producing good specimens. Alternate your crops as much as possible planting root crops where you had your cabbage and lettuce or beans and peas last year and so on.

A few weeks ago the writer noticed a piece written by Mrs. Evans of Mission Hills about the efficacy of Calcium Arsenate and bran as a "cure" for snails. I should like to add my testimony to hers. It surely "does the trick". It is inexpensive, easily applied and as far as I can find out is harmless to dogs, poultry and other birds. A number of people who have tried it, tell me it is far and away the best thing they have ever had. I think I hear some one saying, "Oh, this fellow is a fraud, he is just advertising his own wares." Well, we do sell it, but even at that, I feel that "honors are divided" and you will bless me after you have proven for yourself what have passed on. By the way, use the Calcium Arsenate at the rate of 1 oz. to 1 lb. of bran. Mix thoroughly dry, then wet to the consistency of a bran mash, scatter on damp ground where snails come at night, second and third night spray lightly what is left so as to have ground and bran in moist condition.

—BUY W. S. S.—

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Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Mrs. Van Fiddlesticks Goes Abroad While I Stay at Home and Have More Fun With One Banana Tree Than She Has With the Whole Wide World.

PEARL LA FORCE MAYER.

Yes, I heard one morning that the rich Van Fiddlesticks were going to take a trip. Now I wasn't acquainted with the Van Fiddlesticks but I had a friend who was, and from this friend I heard the details of the proposed trip. They were going around the world! Wonderful! Thrilling! Think of traveling in luxury all around this whole wide, glorious, beautiful world!

As I knelt and gently wiggled my fingers in the rich leaf mold about the foot of my banana tree I conjured up pictures of different lands—kaleidoscopic mental views assembled from all I had read and been told of them since childhood. Then I began to take one of those "pretend trips" to which the members of our imaginative family are so addicted.

Well, being already in California we would of course start due west. There would be golden beautiful days on the blue pacific—I could feel that fresh stirring breeze on my cheeks and scent the delicious tang of it. There are four of us—Himself, Little Himself and Little Herself and the four of us would go straight to Hawaii and there we would play about and enjoy the fruits and flowers of that happy land. Then all four of us would swim in the lovely waters of which we had heard so much, and we would see the native dancers and listen to the strum of ukulele and guitar.

Then on we would go to Japan—oh fairy land of art and flowers and gardens where they have learned that the great secret of all art lies in portraying the spirit of a thing. How I would revel in that land and paint lovely snatches of those scenes that delight an artist's soul! How Big Himself would kodak and how all of us would have laughing rides in jinrickishaws while we saw funny curving bridges and pagodas! How Little Himself and I would want to bring home toys and goldfishes and oh yes, a big fern ball monkey and stacks of other things!

Then I dreamed and dreamed from one country on to the next—saw wonderful picture galleries, marvelous statuary, famous gardens or heard the beat of desert drums or watched on moonlit tropic shores. Then I woke up there at the foot of the banana tree with my fingers covered with nice moist leaf mold. Well, it was a mighty fine banana tree any how—about the finest I knew of in fact. When I had gently loosened the surface leaf mold then I scattered some fresh lawn clippings all about it just for decoration and stood back and admired it. Oh yes, I know they say not to disturb the ground about the

roots of banana trees, but my banana tree just LOVES it. You see I just scratch lightly around like—well like when Big Himself wants me to run my fingers through his hair—not hard enough to hurt but just hard enough to please.

So did our banana tree grow and thrive and we watched eagerly for the beautiful large bud case to unfold from its flowers. Early one morning just after breakfast Little Himself came rushing in yelling: "Mother, mother, the banana tree is bloomed!" At this wonderful bit of news the whole family dropped all employment and rushed pell mell out of doors and around to the snug east corner where flourishes the aforesaid banana tree. Sure enough it "was bloomed". There at the top of the big stalk the first petal of the blossom case had raised and disclosed beneath it a double row or hand which contained twelve lovely blossoms each attached to a little banna-to-be.

We got up on tip toe as close as possible and viewed our lovely possession. The flowers were like exquisite cream and purple and brown orchids with long tubular throats and full curving lips. Goody, goody, the bees had already been working on them! There were two or three dozen honey-crazy bees scuffling and shoving and loudly buzzing in and about the blossoms. There is always so much honey in the banana blossoms that it fairly drips in great heavy crystal drops and the bees have to work fast and furiously to gather it before the supply drips away. We had to laugh at the way that each bee seemed to fear that every other fellow would get the most of the honey. We saw one nimble bee take a second bee by his waist and pull him out of a blossom and then quickly take the place of the one he had pulled out.

Later in the morning when some of the neighbors came over to look at some of our flowers of course their attention had to be called to the banana tree. There were admiring exclamations at sight of it.

"Why," said one neighbor, "I have never seen anything grow so fast as that banana tree. I have one that I planted three years before you planted that one and mine is just about three feet high now and going into a decline."

While they praised and admired I stood by with almost that fondly foolish smile that parents display when their infants are praised—and I would have stroked the tresses of the banana tree if it had had any.

So it went on through spring and summer and the banana tree like Mr. Finney's turnip

just "grew and grew". It couldn't very well do otherwise unless it had been a very ungrateful banana tree for the whole family watched and praised and gave it leaf mold and water.

Finally it lost its lovely blossoms and developed a large bunch of fat green bananas and some time as I worked about the foot of the banana tree I thought of the Van Fiddlesticks of whom I sometimes heard through my friends. Cards had come from Paris, from Rome, from Egypt and on around the world. Ah me, sighed I what a trip, what a trip!"

Then one morning in August I heard from the friend that the Van Fiddlesticks were home and I was invited to a luncheon which was to include Mrs. Van Fiddlesticks. Then came the day of the luncheon and I could scarcely wait to get through with the usual social amenities so that I could ask some of the many pent up questions I had ready for Mrs. Van Fiddlesticks.

Finally I got to it. "Oh, Mrs. Van Fiddlesticks, did you see the wonderful Italian marbles in the—gallery?"

"Yes, I think it was in that horrid old place that I caught my heel in my skirt—I had on a new Paris dress—I tore the hem almost off!"

"But the statuary," I persisted, "did you see the lovely——"

"Oh, dear me, I saw so much of that old junk I didn't look at it—I couldn't tell one from another."

"Oh—" I breathed disappointedly.

Yet after awhile I made another attempt.

"Mrs. Van Fiddlesticks, the wonderful flowers in the tropics—tell me—"

"Oh good gracious I had no time to look at flowers, in those horrid places its all one can do to keep half way cool by taking iced drinks on the club verandahs."

Being stout hearted, at a little later moment I tried once more.

"Mrs. Van Fiddlesticks, the lovely little gardens in Japan—didn't you just love them?"

"Those oriental countries are so smelly I don't care to get away from the hotels."

"Oh, I see," I breathed sadly and reflectively and then I gave her up.

She had been around the world, but what had she brought back? She had been to the tropics but I doubted if she could tell me the color of a banana blossom, or that it took ten months to ripen the goodly fruit or if she knew how cool and lovely the large bud petals can be on a headache. She had been to the tropics and what she had brought back was the memory of some cold drinks. She had been to Europe and what she had brought back was dresses that would be out of style and thrown away in a few months.

The funny part was that she imagined that

people envied her because she had so much money and had been around the world. I envy her? Why the poor creature with all her money was practically a dead woman! She lived, or more truly speaking, barely existed in the midst of thrilling wonders and did not hear or see or vibrate to any of them! I envy her? I laughed and laughed.

She had vast wealth but she hadn't learned the art of living, for surely the art of living is to dwell upon the pleasant and beautiful things and to forget the unpleasant. So far as I could see about Mrs. Van Fiddlesticks' trip around the world, she might just as well have stayed here at home and visited a boiler room for the heat, followed a street sweeper for the dust and gone to the slaughter house for the smells.

Well, the last of August our banana tree treated us to a wonderful stalk of big, ripe, yellow bananas, so one noon found the family happily seated in the lath garden about a table and all ready for dessert. The profusion of green vines and the blossoming vines about made it easy to imagine a tropical setting. The familiar neighborhood sounds were magically transformed into those of a tropical forest. At the sound of some distant rooster's call little herself remarked: "Hear the big cockatoo calling from the jungle?" And Little Himself answered, "Yeth, I fink it is surely a lovely white one wif a big pink top-knot like it in de park cage." To which we all agreed delightedly as we started to feast on the most delicious of tree ripened bananas, smothered in whipped cream and aided and abetted by angel food cake.

HARDY SHRUBS CONTINUED

(By Mrs. Kate Williams)

Hakaas. Are evergreen shrubs or small trees, native of Australia, drought resisting and which will stand quite a degree of frost. They should be more generally grown as they are highly to be recommended both as to flowering and leaf. Laurina is one of the best, with long narrow leaves, crimson flowers with numerous yellow styles. In Italy it is called "the glory of the gardens of Riveria."

Hypericum, Gold Flower. Most desirable small shrubs, low growing with large, bright, yellow flowers. These are very useful in bordering or as a foreground to large shrubbery.

Ilex aquifolium, English Holly. Well known evergreen furnishing the red holly for the holidays. It is a beautiful shrub in the bay countries and further north in Oregon and Washington, but unfortunately does not seem to thrive in our sunshine and dry air. Crenata, the Japanese holly, thrives to some degree better than the English, still cannot be called a success.

To Be Continued

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| Capital originally paid in | - - - - - | \$100,000.00 | |
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